

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 3.

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

NUMBER 46.

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY.

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days, 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—J. W. Hurt.
Clerk—J. B. Coffey.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Butler.
County Attorney—Jas. Grinnett, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Stults.
Jailer—S. H. Mitchell.
Assessor—G. A. Bradshaw.
Surveyor—R. E. McChaffee.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—Leonard Fletcher.

City Court—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Atkins.
Clerk—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. T. F. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. J. L. Kilgore, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET—Rev. E. W. Barnett, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE PIKE—Elder L. Williams, Pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month. G. A. Kemp, W. M. T. R. Stults, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets first Monday night in each month. J. E. Murrell, H. P. J. O. Russell, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Conover Hotel

JOHN N. CONOVER, Proprietor.
Columbia, - Kentucky.

HIS Hotel is one of the best in this section of the State. It is a large brick building containing twenty-eight rooms all elegantly furnished. Good sample rooms, and the table is supplied with the best provisions the country affords. Rates very reasonable.

Hancock Hotel

BURKSVILLE STREET,
Columbia, Ky.
JUNIOUS HANCOCK, Prop.

The above Hotel has been re-tiled, repainted, and is now ready for the comfortable accommodation of guests. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Rates reasonable. Good sample room. Feed stable attached.

COMMERCIAL - HOTEL.

JAMESTOWN, KY.,
HOLT & VAUGHAN, Proprietors.

THE above named hotel was recently opened and has had a fine run from the start. Mrs. Holt looks after the culinary department and sees that the table is supplied at all times with the very best the market affords. The proprietors are attentive and very polite to guests. Good sample rooms, and the building is convenient to the business houses. First-class livery attached to the hotel. Terms, very reasonable.

Lebanon Steam Laundry

LEBANON, KY.

A THOROUGHLY equipped modern laundry plant, conducted by experienced workmen, and doing as high grade work as can be turned out any place in the country. Patronize a home institution. Work of Adair, Russell, Taylor and Green solicited.

W. J. JOHNSTON & CO., Pro.
REED & MILLER, Agents,
Columbia, - Kentucky.

To prevent La Grippe take a dose or two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine daily.

Ladies Favorite.—Morley's Little Liver Pills for Bilious People are the ladies' favorite, because they are small, easily taken, and do their work quickly, but effectually. One a dose. Sold by

Bryan Before the People.

Should a man occupying the dignified position of nominee of a great party for President of the United States take the stump? That depends altogether on the ability of the nominee to advocate and defend the principles of his party, and his physical qualifications to endure the strain of travel and loss of rest. Much depends, too, on the candidate having the right side at issue.

It is for the managers of the Republican party to say if their nominal leader is equipped for an aggressive personal campaign. Have they a cause justifying the appearance of the President of the United States before the people? They must be the judges. Shall their nominee be excused from further productions after the mental struggle incident to the writing of a letter of acceptance several columns long, composed in a large part by the department clerks? Shall the rest of the campaign be merely a matter of finance? Would the people be satisfied with a candidate for the Presidency going about the country making exactly the same speech, in words as well as topics, every afternoon and evening, for a fortnight? It is better to make an audacious defense of a weak position, or trust to an ample campaign fund to take the place of persuasion?

These are questions which the directors of the Administration's fortunes must decide for themselves.

On the Democratic side there is no longer the shadow of a doubt as to the right course to pursue. The more there is of Mr. Bryan in the campaign the better for the Democratic party, the better for the independent voters and the better for the country. The Kansas City Convention adopted a splendid platform, and the candidates placed upon it have been true as steel to the principles therein proclaimed. Mr. Bryan has made a wonderful, winning campaign. His fidelity is as admirable as his eloquence. He has taken the Democratic platform of the year 1900 as his guide and text. He has clinched the love of his former friends; he has won those who were wavering to enthusiastic support of his candidacy, and he has softened the asperities of his enemies. He has developed in four years from the brilliant young man who dazzled the older heads with what they looked upon as a meteoric and audacious race for the highest political office in the world, into a sage, philosopher and statesman. Where once there was doubt there is now perfect confidence.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis when officially notified of his nomination, was the great turning point in the early part of the campaign. It was an event not less consequential than the national convention itself. Mr. Bryan so thoroughly and faithfully expounded the situation—so happily put in language that appealed to popular comprehension the thoughts that had been, perhaps crudely, in every honest man's mind, that the tide instantly turned to him. Whatever other candidates for the Presidency in the past may have felt to be their proper course—whatever hesitancy other candidates of the present may have about meeting the people face to face, and heart to heart, on the consuming questions of the day—the Indianapolis speech made it clear that Mr. Bryan should be kept active in the campaign every moment, if possible, till the election.

Mr. Bryan is a remarkable orator. He has a new speech for every audience, with no time for study between engagements. He necessarily discusses, over and over again, the same topics, but the man who follows him from town to town will have the delight of hearing the issues presented with new and effective embellishments at every meeting. The newspapers which are "up to date" cannot afford to omit printing his speech at St. Louis because only the day before they reported him in full at Columbus, and perhaps the day before at some other city. His afternoon speeches may

seem to be exhaustive of the whole subject of contention in this eventful year, but his night speeches, without repetition, charm, electrify and instruct the same audience.

William J. Bryan has a tremendous advantage in the questions before the public. He is demonstrating the constitutional side of this year's dispute. He brings to this work ability, honesty, courage, courtesy and diplomacy. He brings also health and strength. He has a healthy body, the result of husbanding nature's favors for a rational life. His friends are proud of his great endurance, because it enables him to defy travel and loss of sleep, and meet the people in the great crisis.

More than that, Democrats and their independent allies glorify over the prospect that the election of Mr. Bryan will take to the Presidential chair a man of brains and honesty—a typical American—who will not owe his elevation to party chicanery, who will be in debt to nobody but the people, who will be more than paid by his devotion to the republic.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OBITUARY.

On Wednesday morning, September 12th, death entered the home of Joseph Hutchinson and claimed little Joe, aged about six years. The funeral services were conducted by Eld. F. C. Shearer at 4 p. m., the same day. Friends, God has plucked a bright flower from your home; it is for some wise purpose, none of us dare foretell. While we extend to you our tenderest sympathy, we realize that God alone can pour balm upon your crushed hearts. The holy joy is yours of knowing that angel eyes now watch your coming, and that your darling boy is safe with Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and when life's dark day is ended your little Joe will be waiting to receive you. J. and B. Tupman.

IRVINS STORE.

Health of our community not very good at this writing, several cases of fever.

Farmers are very busy foddering and preparing to sow wheat.

Uncle John Blair and Rev. Wm. Smith, attended the Association at Oak Hill Church, Pulaski county, last week.

The Separate Baptist Association will convene with the Concord church, Russell county, beginning Sept. 21st and continue three days.

Mr. W. P. Ford, has contracted his fine jack to Hale & Bradshaw. Mr. Ford is talking of accepting a position as runner on the river between Nashville and Point Burnside.

Born, to the wife of Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Sept. 1st, a boy.

We had a fine rain Thursday.

Mr. H. McBeath, our merchant, has bought a fine farm near Monticello, Wayne county, and will move to it.

Mrs. Josie McBeath, is on the sick list.

Mr. Cornelius Rexroat, is confined to his bed with typhoid fever.

I noticed a piece in the Spectator stating that Gov. Beckham's caliber was too small for Governor. I guess that Mr. Yerkes will think he is a galling gun by the time he gets through with him.

Now if any of your family are suffering with Chills and fever, aching of the bones, Jaundice, Biliousness, or any other symptoms of Malarial Poison, we earnestly solicit you to try a 50 cent bottle of Morley's Tasteless Chill Syrup, for if used according to directions we know it will cure. No cure, No pay. Sold by W. M. Bell, Joppa.

At Middleborough, Ellen Potter and Lizzie Russell fell out over a trifling matter, when the Russell woman stabbed the other, inflicting wounds from which she died.

As usually treated a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by M. Cravens.

Facts About Prosperity.

It is a fashionable feature of campaign argument just now to talk of "Republican prosperity," although legitimate prosperity ender with the dawn of the new year. The effects of inflation, although still visible in many quarters, are gradually subsiding, and by next October our Republican friends will be ready to talk of "Democratic adversity."

During the past month the following labor items have been noted: The Washington Mills, one of the plants of the American Woolen company, employing 5,000 hands, have been closed down.

Eighteen mills of the American Steel company have discontinued work. In the iron mines of the Lake Superior and Menominee regions wages have been cut from 10 to 15 per cent. Outputs have been curtailed 2,500,000 tons, and labor will suffer accordingly.

The rail mill, billet mill and furnaces composing the plant of the Lorain Steel company, at Lorain, Ohio, have closed down.

The Clinton Cotton Mills, of Clinton, La., have ceased operation, and the output throughout the state has been curtailed.

All over the country the railroads report decreased earnings. This shows more plainly than anything else that the tide of the prosperity is on the ebb.

The St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Burlington showed a decrease of \$50,000 in net earnings for the month. The Louisville & Nashville earnings decreased \$131,521 and the Southern Pacific \$167,720.

When talking of prosperity for campaign purposes Republicans should not fail to mention these things, as they may find occasion to forget later on and attribute them to the effect of Democracy.—New York Journal.

The True Gentleman.

Would you be a true gentleman? Would you care to know some of the things which go to make one?

Well, the true gentleman must be above a low act. He cannot stoop to commit a fraud. He invites no secret in the keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistake. He is ashamed of innocuities.

He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back. If, by accident, he comes into possession of his neighbor's secrets, he passes them into instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at the window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are secrets to him.

He profanes no privacy of another, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are not for him. He may be trusted out of sight—near the thickest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling.

He insults no one. If he has a rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open and manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every one.

The Negro.

"Among the perplexing problems upon the solution of which depend the health and happiness of the republic, is the problem of the American negro. What are we going to do with him? The riddle of existence seems scarce harder to read. But the riddle of existence may not be read, while the riddle of the negro may and must be.

"Much has been thought, spoken and written upon this question. What has it come to? Nothing. Whether has a logical consideration of it led? No where. At every turn—a paradox. We wish that we could say something wise or helpful on this matter. We might, indeed, repeat a hundred suggestions, all well enough as far as they go; but here is the difficulty—they go so short away.

"Forty years ago, the negro was a slave; today he is a problem. The South disfranchises him; the North lynch him and buys his franchise. Of the two the North uses him the worse. The South understands the negro better than the North, and on the whole, treats him better. It at least gives him what he most needs—employment; and it gives it freely.

But his chances of employment in the North grow fewer every year.

"In Chicago the condition of the colored man is rapidly becoming serious. He must live, and to live he must have work; and work for him is getting scarce. One seldom sees a colored waiter now in a restaurant or hotel; as a house servant he is well nigh extinct; few business houses will employ him in any capacity, though, he produces a diploma from Yale or Harvard; we permit him to ride in the street cars with us—which the South does not—though we give him a plenty of seat room; and we draw the social line about as strictly as they do in the South, with none of the South's compensating kindness in other ways.

"The mischief was done early. The negro was originally a servant, and was well content to remain a servant. In an evil day for his race he was raised to citizenship. No one cares to seriously defend the institution of slavery. It is indefensible. But there was a middle ground, which was never taken. We lifted the negro to the other extreme, and when we placed him there we turned our backs upon him. For forty years we have treated him illogically, unnaturally, and, in many cases, inhumanly.

"Matters cannot go on much longer as they have been. Something must be done. What?—Chicago Journal.

Yerkes on Pardons.

"If you believe I will pardon men because they are Republicans, irrespective of guilt or innocence, then you ought, and will vote against me." Surely Mr. Yerkes didn't invite all of those who believed he would pardon Powers, Taylor, Finley and the others associated with them in the assassination of Goebel to vote for Mr. Beckham, for if every man that believed he would pardon these assassins would vote against him as he said they ought, Mr. Yerkes would not receive a single vote in the State. As the matter stands Mr. Yerkes has not said that he would not pardon these men if elected, and considering the fact that Mr. Yerkes is running on a platform which endorses the action of Mr. Taylor, who not only pardoned murderers and cut throats galore after they had been tried, but even issued pardons to those whom he knew to be guilty and who were certain to be indicted and tried if caught, and remembering that Republican Governor Mount, of Indiana, when the Taylor-Finley cases came before him 'under the oath and obligation of his office' to uphold and abide by the promises of the constitution of the United States, decided that it was his duty to ignore the provision of that instrument, and refuse to recognize the requisition of Gov. Beckham for the assassins. Therefore judging the action of future Republican Governors by those of the past, is it not fair to believe that Mr. Yerkes 'will pardon men because they are Republicans, irrespective of guilt or innocence?'

It is a very significant fact, too, that prominent on the stand with Mr. Yerkes was Holland Whittaker, a man charged with being an accessory before the fact of the murder of Wm. Goebel, and who, upon his appearance, was given an ovation equal almost to that given to Yerkes himself, and then, too, the large portrait of the "persecuted" fugitive from justice, W. S. Taylor, was hanging directly over the head of the speaker during the time he was trying to do the split act on the pardon question.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A PROMINENT VA., EDITOR Had Almost Given Up, But Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillsdale, Va.

I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by M. Cravens.

Jefferson and McKinley.

The Republican candidate for the vice presidency is nearly as reckless of assertion in his letter of acceptance as he has been in some of his speeches. This is the more inexcusable as Mr. Roosevelt has been a writer of history himself and ought to know the care necessary to make trustworthy statements with reference to the past of the country.

So long as Mr. Roosevelt confines himself to a statement of the expansion of the country under Democratic auspices he is correct enough. But when he comes to the principles involved he is a good way off. He says, for example, that the parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Undoubtedly Jefferson acquired Louisiana by purchase. But in the treaty the rights of the people then living in Louisiana were especially safeguarded; they were from time to time allowed to organize territorial governments and were subsequently admitted as States. All this did not happen under Jefferson's administration, but it did happen in pursuance of his policy and in fulfillment of his promise. The mention of the Indian Territory is irrelevant and that was given to the Indians in exchange for land in the States, and they have exercised considerable local self-government there.

What Jefferson did was very far from being a parallel for what is doing and has been done by President McKinley. Mr. Jefferson never conceived the idea that the Constitution did not extend to our new possessions, but he did have grave scruples as to his right to purchase foreign territory at all. The question was then a new one, and Mr. Jefferson at one time entertained the idea of trying to put through an amendment to the Federal Constitution that would displace all doubt as to the legality of the purchase. It was finally decided that this was not necessary.

The action of Jefferson and that of the Republicans that have controlled the McKinley Administration were as opposite as possible. Mr. Jefferson was almost morbidly sensitive upon the possibility of violating the Constitution. The McKinley Administration, in the Porto Rican matter, after declaring what was its plain duty did precisely the opposite, and to do this calmly pushed the Constitution aside, saying it had no relation to our position. What is going to be done in the Philippines we can not be sure, but we know the principle upon which it is to be done, namely, that the Constitution does not extend to our new possessions.—Courier-Journal.

History of Galveston.

The city of Galveston is situated at the extreme east end of the Island of Galveston, and is located on the league of land purchased from the Republic of Texas in 1838 by Col. Menard.

Galveston Island is separated from the main land by a strip of water two miles wide, which was spanned by several bridges, among which was a magnificent steel wagon bridge. The island is thirty miles long, with an average width of one mile. It lies east and west, and is low, flat and sandy, with a covering of sand sufficient to grow turf and plants, trees and vegetables.

The average height of the Island above the mean tide is eight feet, but in some sections there are places fifteen to eighteen feet above mean tide. It is said the pirates which infested the Gulf of Mexico about the beginning of the century were the first to learn of the desirability of Galveston Harbor. It was from them that the Mexican Minister, Herrera, heard of it, and determined to take possession. This he did on the 1st of September, 1816, bringing with him a fleet of twelve vessels.

A few days after landing Herrera set up a government and proclaimed himself Governor of Texas and Galveston Island. After some time there he and his men sailed away to fight Spain, and the famous buccaner, Lafitte, took possession of the harbor. He built a town there, and called it Campechy. It is said that during his palmy days as buccaner there were 1,000 men in his following and the town prospered on the plunder of his fleet of free-booting vessels.

United States war vessels finally captured the town and put an end to piracy in the Gulf of Mexico, and the town began to develop the legitimate enterprises of a seaport.

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+ Blacksmiths +
—AND—
Woodworker,
Columbia, Ky.
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THERE is no better place to stop than at the above named hotel. Good sample rooms, and a first-class table Rates very reasonable. Feed stable attached

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Will practice in Adair and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty.
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Careful attention given to mechanical and prosthetic dentistry and dental surgery.

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Steel Hooped, Good Material
And first-class cooage.
They are guaranteed to hold. Prices Reasonable. Call on the.....

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HARTFORD, CONN.
CHARTERED 1820.
Assets \$54,000,000. Surplus, \$8,000,000.

The Aetna will write you a 15-Payment Life Policy for the same or a less rate than other first-class companies will write you a 20 Payment Life Policy, thereby guaranteeing to save you 5 full premiums and 5 years in time. On the basis of equal cost the AETNA GUARANTEES more insurance, greater extensions, greater cash and loan values, and greater paid-up values at the end of equal periods of time than any other company.
Policies absolutely incontestable after one year. Non-forfeitable after two years on limited pay policies.
THE LOWEST RATES of any first class company.
For further information call on Dr. address, W. D. JONES, Agent, Columbia, Ky.

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This stand is located near the depot, and meals are furnished at all hours at 25 cents per meal. The best eatables the country affords. Elegant sitting rooms for ladies.